CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1858. NUMBER 118.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1858.

The Madison Street War.

Gentlemen, we have given you all a chance to make the public acquainted with the merits of your respective positions; and now, so far as we are concerned, the controversy has come to an end. If anything more is to be said, let the discussion be transferred to the Council Chamber, where your facts, arguments, rejoinders and rebutters will have their proper weight. The gate is shut down.

Hurrah for Fondey and French!

We had hoped that we should be able, this morning, to gratify our Douglas friends by the publication of the official returns of the late election, showing them "to a dot" how much they are beaten in Illinois, and just how much popular sovereignty will be violated when Mr. Douglas takes his seat. Fortunately for the equanimity of thousands who will gather here to-day to do Mr. Douglas honor, we lack a county or two to make our tables complete. They may call our majority FIVE THOUSAND in round numbers, and—Hurrah for Fondey and French?

How to Choose a President.

Elsewhere we publish the pith of an article in the New York *Tribune*, in which its way—and a very plain, practical, straight-forward way it is—of electing a President *by the people*, is elaborated at considerable length. We commend it to the attention of our readers, who are tired of the rule of party Conventions which have produced such fruit as Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. Any change would be for the better.

A Loan Voted.

The people of Scott County, Iowa, voted on Saturday last to loan the credit of the county to the amount of $300,000, to aid in the construction of a railroad running around the upper rapids, on the west side of the river. The majority in Davenport in favor of the measure was 1,629. Now, gentlemen, to whom, and at what price will you sell your bonds? Is not this county bond business about played out?

Two Model Districts.

The official result of the late election the first Congressional District is as follows:

Miller, Republican, for State Treasurer	18,862
Hoyne, Democrat	9,276
Republican majority	9,276
Dougherty, Buchanan received 307 votes.	
Washburn, Rep., for Congress, received	18,887
Knox, Douglas	6,062
Washburn's majority	9,844
Jackson, Buchanan, received 325 votes for Congress.	

The drenching rain reduced the Republican majority at least 2,500.

The following is the official result in this, the Second Congressional District:

Miller, Republican, State Treasurer	21,827
Hoyne, Democrat	13,262
Republican majority	8,565
Dougherty, Buchanan, received 636 votes.	
Washburn, Republican, for Congress	21,798
Knox, Douglas	13,150
Farnsworth's majority	8,649
Hoskins, Buchanan, received 700 votes.	

Had there been a fair day, the Republican majority would have exceeded eleven thousand.

Joliet—Will County.

The vote of Joliet at the recent election was: Jones 577; Miller 49; Dougherty 5. Douglas majority over Buchanan 523. The Second Ward cast 155 votes for Dog., and 19 for Abe. But one of the country precincts more than balanced it, viz: Monee 156 for Lincoln, and 7 for Douglas. Monee was an honest farmer vote—the other a whisky Irish vote.

Mr. Buchanan and the Irish Catholics.

The Irish Catholics in this State supported Mr. Douglas at the late election almost to a man, to a man. The adherents of the Administration confidently counted upon their votes, and this is one reason why Mr. Buchanan was so grossly deceived as to his strength in this State. Not only in Illinois, but throughout the Union, the Irish Catholics have taken sides with Mr. Douglas in his quarrel with the Administration. Their organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, "pitches" into the Administration in the following style:

We have, for some time, ceased utterly to regard James Buchanan as a Democrat. He is a *Federalist* to his heart's core, who has betrayed his high trust, or proven unequal to it, and has served with an insane bitterness against the party that elevated him to office. Not only has he endeavored to rob the party of its dearest principles, but he has violated the fundamental law of the Government in striking madly at the highest attributes of the people; and while his tribes in Kansas proffered to the constituency, and its rewards of office bestowed upon recreant leaders, the bold game made are upon which will not soon be forgotten, and ought not ever to be. Add to these things another—that he has *failed* in every one of his objects.

Poor old Buck! He ought to have made a pilgrimage to Rome, and married a Catholic wife.

How to Choose a President.

[From the New York Tribune, Nov. 13th.]

The true mode of choosing a President is one: *Let the Republican and the Democratic wings of each State nominate and support an electoral Ticket pledged to vote for that candidate for President and Vice-President respectively whom the largest number of voters for that ticket throughout the Union shall indicate by their choice.* Then let each voter in whatever State votes the Electoral Ticket of his party headed by the names of the candidates of

THE CITY.

Printing Cheap for Cash!

Business men, who wish a full and winter supply of PRINTING, can now obtain anything they may desire in the way of BOOK and JOB WORK, at *very low figures for Cash*, at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, 45 Clark street. We hope our friends will send in their orders, and save money by so doing.

POLICE.—The docket was a light one yesterday.

MUSIC LOVERS.—Our music lovers will be well repaid by the perusal of the communication on the second page of to-day's issue.

AT MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL.—Mrs. Ellen K. Blunt will read at Mechanics Institute Hall, instead of Metropolitan Hall as announced in our columns yesterday morning.

MILWAUKEE Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Howard, of this city, delivers the opening lecture of the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee on Friday evening.

"FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN LEND ME YOUR EARS."—During a drunken fracas between runners at the Michigan Southern depot early yesterday morning, one James Gillespie attached to the Merchant's hotel had his left ear bitten off by one James Rand.

GERMAN CELEBRATION AT WAUKEGAN.—The Germans of Lake County give a grand ball and concert on Thursday evening next, at Waukegan, in honor of the Republican victory. The concert is under the mangement of George Graff, formerly of this city. Our Great Western Band, with Dean as caller, furnish the music. A brilliant affair is anticipated.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Messrs. Briggs & White, of South Water street, received yesterday, enclosed to them by a Catholic priest of New York City, the sum of $14.50, returned to them without other explanation than as restitution made from some penitent. What a Valentine's day it would make in the Post Offices if newspaper delinquents might be taken in that same way.

A TICKET AGENT ABSCONDED FROM DUBUQUE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is informed that a Ticket Agent by the name of Conrad, has recently absconded from Dubuque, with some $10,000 worth of tickets and about $300 in money in his possession. He was also Express Agent of the Northwestern Express Co. He sold tickets for nearly all the roads between the East and the West.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a train was backing upon the Michigan Southern R. R. track near the southern limits of the city, a man walking upon the track was run over and instantly killed. Deceased was a man apparently about thirty years of age, and well dressed, evidently of the better class of mechanics. In his pockets were found a small key, a $2,50 gold piece, and an order on M. Worthington from A. J. Gilbert in favor of George Reed for $2,20. Unless this be a clue to the name of the unfortunate man there was none found upon his person.

THE "FALCON" CASE.—An item based on a dispatch from this city appears in some of our Eastern exchanges, relative to a decision in the great suit against the American Transportation Company by the Messrs. Hough of this city, for $155,000, as damages from the burning of the packing-house of the latter, originating from the propeller Falcon, of the A. T. Co.'s Line, the vessel herself being destroyed in the same conflagration. It is not true that a decision has been rendered in favor of the Company in the United States Court of this city. The case has been in the hands of Judge Drummond, but no decision as yet has been made. It is understood, however, that the decision will be as above, though solely on a question of jurisdiction, without reference to the merits of the case.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. J. Crow & Brother have sold to a capitalist of this city two stores on Lake street, west of Franklin street, in block 31—original town—20 feet front by 90 feet deep, for $20,000, cash.

This property was offered a few weeks since for $18,000, without a buyer. We understand the present owners intends to rebuild the stores or raise them to the new grade.

We are informed that one of our wealthiest and most responsible proprietors has recently made the offer of $150,000 for an undivided fourteen acres in the Laflin tract, which lies south of the Union Park House, and is bounded on the west by Reuben street. This offer is equivalent to $50 per front foot for lots of the usual depth. The terms of payment to be on ten years time with interest annually at five per cent per annum. The offer was refused by the owners.

THE JUMPERITE CASE, ETC.—*Messrs. Editors:* In your issue of the 16th inst., I notice an article headed "The Jumperite Case—Much Blame Somewhere," and which closes with the following inquiries:

Who is to blame? Who is responsible to the people of Cook County and the City of Chicago, if justice is thus allowed to suffer? What is to be done in the Jumperite case? Between City Comptroller Ward and the County Officers, is Jumperite to be discharged from custody, because the community where he chances to be under arrest, charged with a most shocking and brutal murder, are too poor or too penurious to bear the expenses of his trial?

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors after the finding of the indictment against Jumperite, I made the following application for funds to defray the expenses of witnesses from New York City and Milwaukee:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

GENTLEMEN:—An indictment is now pending in the Circuit Court of this County against Henry Jumperite, charged with the murder of one Sophia Werner, whose remains was sent from this city to the city of New York, at which place an inquest was held by the Coroner of said city on the body of said Sophia Werner, and a post mortiem examination was made by Dr. Beech of Bellvue Hospital of said remains. It is indispensable to the trial of said Jumperite, that the Coroner of said city (New York) and the physician who made the post-mortem should be produced by the *People* as witnesses on said indictment. It will also be necessary to send for several witnesses on behalf of the *People* on the trial of said indictment, who reside at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the place where said Werner resided immediately before coming to this city, and previous to her supposed murder.

The witnesses from New York and Milwaukee will not come at their own expense; but will attend upon assurance that their reasonable expenses will be paid by the People. I know of no mode to which their attendence can be procured except through an appropriation by your body, of county funds, for that purpose. I therefore ask that an order be passed authorizing the clerk of your body to pay such bills as may be incurred for the purpose aforesaid, when properly certified by the Judge of the Court in which such witness or witnesses may testify. Very respectfully,

CARLOS HAVEN, States Att'y.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1858.

I was informed that the application was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported in favor of the passage of an order as asked for, and that the report of said Committee was then voted upon and rejected by a majority of the Board of Supervisors.

This was a virtual refusal by the people of Cook County, for the time being, through their representatives, to furnish funds to defray the necessary expenses of non-resident witnesses in a case that the public are more deeply interested in having probed thoroughly (let the result be what it may) than any other trial heretofore or now pending in this county. And I fully concur with you in saying there is "much blame somewhere."

My object is not, however, to cast any censure upon those who may have unwittingly deserved it, but to avail myself of this opportunity in a case where the public have a right to demand extra diligence, to call the attention of the public to an evil not at all peculiar to this case, with the hope at least that a remedy will be found either by the Board of Supervisors or the next Legislature. That evil is the want of any funds to pursue fugitives from justice or with which to procure the attendance of foreign witnesses in every case, and the apparent conflict of interest in capital cases between the city and the county.

This evil is known to all connected with the administration of the criminal law. The Board of Supervisors would, in my judgment, confer a benefit upon the whole community by setting apart a fund to be used, under the sanction of the courts, in all such cases as the one now under consideration.

It is but just to the county and city authorities alluded to in your article to say that his Honor Mayor Haines authorized on behalf of the city the expense incurred in bringing the body of Sophia Werner to the city of Chicago from N. Y., and that the same board which voted against the above order, allowed and have paid to the city the amount, $165, thus incurred by the city for the county, and that Comptroller Ward has never been applied to to furnish funds to pay witnesses. It is true that the case was continued on my application as stated, and that application has been made to the Mayor, who has not yet absolutely refused to again back the county for what is in reality a county charge.

C. HAVEN.

THE TWELVE THOUSAND CHICAGO CORRESPONDENTS OF WHEELER & WILSON.—The twelve thousand addressed through the Post Office in this city yesterday in a style most excellently well calculated to command attention, will have before them more than the types can say in praise of *the* invention of our age the *Sewing Machine*. As an invention fixed and permanent, the era of its introduction is as marked as that which gave the world a timepiece, and the two will go down through man's history together in every household, belonging to its most worshipped Penates.

The wonder is the world has wagged on into its sixtieth century without it, and that an incubus that has so long rested heavily upon the race of women has not before been lifted. It is no wonder that the extensive salesroom of the Chicago Agency of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson is daily thronged, and the courteous agent overcome with applications and inquiries in person and by letter.

It is to answer these inquiries that Mr. Chittenden has thrown out through the Post Office his twelve thousand triple samples of work done by the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and the answer so tangible, so complete, which can be felt, compared and picked to pieces, is timely just now, when the original price of $100 has just been cut down to $50. Of a verity the ladies are gratified at a reduction which gives them "nine seamtresses" at a little more than $5 each, and the power to dispatch the dreaded family sewing to the music of flying wheel and clicking needle. Let us, by all means, have new St. Georges in chivalry, and let us call them Wheeler & Wilson. As did their namesake, they have slain a dragon, a terror long to humanity, or rather to *womanity*. All should share its benefits, and the large extensions recently demanded at the Chicago salesroom, tell that Wheeler & Wilson are known and appreciated in our city.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—We were shown yesterday, by A. S. Evans, Esq., a relic of the past, dug up on Canal street, in the West Division. some feet below the surface of the ground. It is an oval-shaped piece of brass, which from first appearance looks as if it might have been a baggage check on the old Mayflower. It has a worn and weather-beaten look, and doubtless a history of its own. On one side it bears nine vessels with two forts or castles; on the reverse, a dim presentment of a warlike personage in uniform, and at his elbow a vessel, significant of naval rank. On this latter face around the edge is a legend of which the final word, "Vernon," alone is decipherable. On the former face, around the edge, may with some difficulty be made out the words, "*Hi hock Porto Bello with nine ships only.*" Putting together this information, the naval officer is Sir Edward Vernon, English Admiral, and the worn piece of antiquity a medal struck to commemorate his taking of Porto Bello, in the Spanish West Indies in 1739, giving to the medal an age of one hundred and twenty years. How and by what chances and changes it found its way to an interment in Canal street, as above, who can tell?

BOOKS, BARGAINS AND GIFTS.—In the elegant store No. 118 Randolph street, Messrs. J. A. Colby & Co., have opened an extensive and choice assortment of Books. The holidays are near, and long evenings for home and fireside reading are already upon us, and the establishment of the Messrs. C. comes in opportunely to put into the hands of every one a book at prices to suit the times. With each purchase comes a gift of jewelry, selected and presented by the proprietor, but which gift may itself be exchanged for a second book, thus giving each book buyer something that is sterling and sure, quite different from the usual results of Book and Gift enterprises. Go and see Colby.

GIVE THEM WORK.—At this season give work where you can do so to applicants for charity. Give clothing where you can suit it to the case, or food, or fuel, or physic, as for money, in nine cases out of ten an order on the next whisky shop will do just as well. Remember the city is thronged with mendicants by profession. True worth and real cases of suffering starve at at their own homes of misery, oftener than to stoop to begging, while shameless and sham mendicancy flaunts its rags, makes capital of its miseries and feeds fat on credulity.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.—The liberality of our merchants in closing their stores at 7 o'clock will give many young men an opportunity of improving their education during the long winter evenings. All in want of a business education cannot do better than to join the evening book keeping and writing classes now in session at Bryant & Stratton's College. These classes will continue for six months, and during that time a thorough course can be completed. We learn that a large class of ladies and gentlemen are now in attendance. Go one and all and see for yourselves.

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TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A General State Convention of the friends of temperance, irrespective of organization, will convene at Metropolitan Hall, this (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of uniting action, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Eminent speakers from abroad will address the meeting in the evening.

☞ A meeting of clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church is to be held in Trinity Church, in this city, at 10 A. M., to-day, for the purpose of organizing a Pastoral Aid Society for the State of Illinois. There will also be religious services in the above named church this evening, and Thursday morning and evening at the usual hours.

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More "Wind" to "Dry Up" That Muddy Madison Street Subject.

Editors Press and Tribune:

"TAX PAYER," modestly withholding his name, wishes me to write more to the point on the subject of internal improvements for the benefit of navigation generally. We therefore proceed by asking the question: "Why did not those parties who were so anxious to push the improvement, and commenced so early in the spring to do it themselves, accomplish more than merely to make the street impassable?

Does this fact show a great desire for the said work to be completed? Has there been more than one man outside of the Council, or more than one man inside of the Council, who have made themselves active in getting that unspeakable privilege of doing the work themselves, which has been pushed forward so vigorously to such an ignominious failure?

Has not three-fourths of the work done by property owners been done by the representations of a tax-payer, that the old assessment would be collected of us for the work, which we could do at half the amount of said assessments, and from the fact that a few had erected observatories or free soil that gave ample evidence that the street was spoiled, and the work must go forward or we should be blockaded? Did not Mr. Farwell tell "Tax-payer," when he came the third time to beg for his name on his petition, and brought the remonstrance spoken of for an ensure of his name, that he was not opposed to the improvement, but thought it premature and impracticable, inasmuch as so many were opposed to it, but if he had investigated the matter enough to say the work would be done he would not oppose, and with that assurance from "Tax payer" gave him his name? Is it not an acknowledged fact that the Council adjunit having been kept in ignorance of the true intent of the petitions in reference to the improvement by the one Alderman referred to? Will any Alderman take exceptions to anything said in my "windy communications" unless they shall prove to contain false statements?

It is not true heroism to acknowledge *error*, and not insist in carrying out the evil work begun, because it is legal?

If the Council have made and unmade orders heretofore in reference to this work, cannot they unmake one more after having so many precedents, the City Attorney to the contrary notwithstanding? If the almighty charter says No, would it be sacrilege to call up old Hickory's example, and take the responsibility of carrying out sensible measures, against law that would infringe upon the rights of the majority of property holders, the law "*must* not" "*must* collect the tax." Surely that is a very *unsafe* conclusion, after having deferred it so long; but, being so lawyer, I would not risk an opinion on its glorious uncertainties.

When tax-payers can answer these interrogations to my confusion, I will sharpen my pen a little again or go down upon my knees to our honorable Council and beg pardon for having been so "windy." I will conclude this muddy, *musty* subject, by saying that I want the street made the best street in town, and that was my object in delaying the superstructure, to take advantage of experiments being now tried, as well as to prevent the person of all those having *nine ships only.*" Putting together this information, the naval officer is Sir Edward Vernon, English Admiral, and the worn piece of antiquity a medal struck to commemorate his taking of Porto Bello, in the Spanish West Indies in 1739, giving to the medal an age of one hundred and twenty years. How and by what chances and changes it found its way to an interment in Canal street, as above, who can tell?

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CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We have been shown one of the most singular inventions of the age, just patented and on exhibition at MESSRS. Tripp, Hale & Co's Patent Office Depot, No. 100 Lake street. This new invention is highly spoken of by the Scientific American, and ought to be seen to form a correct estimate of its utility and value. It combines the hand-hoe or shovel-plow, with the cultivator, and is attracting a good share of attention. See advertisement elsewhere. nol1-

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & CO., 125 Lake st. oct26-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Murder in Brooklyn—Chess Match.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16.—It is reported that a boy named Cullen was brutally murdered this P. M. in Kelsey's alley, Brooklyn, by a man named Hart, who was arrested.

The chess match between the New York and Philadelphia Clubs commenced this evening. The moves being communicated by the American Telegraph Company's line. The following are the moves already made New York having the first move:

New York, red—1st, P to Q's 4th; 2d, P to Q's B 4th; 3d, Q's Kt to Q's B 3d; 4th, K's Kt to K's B 3d; 5th, P to K's 3d; 6th, P to Q's Rook's 3d; 7th, Q's B's P takes Q's P.

Philadelphia, white—1st, P to K's 2d; P to Q's 4th; 3d, K's Kt to K's B's 3d; 4th, P to Q's B's 4th; 5th, Q's Kt to Q's B's 3d; 6th, P to Q's Kt 3d; 7th, K's Kt takes P.

Rescued from the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 16.—Judge Eckels having charge of Henrietta Paledore rescued from the Mormons on writ of *habeas corpus* at the request of the British Government, has arrived. This girl was abducted from Gloucester, England, four years ago. Elizabeth Cotton, author of the *extensively* published letter with regard to Mormon life, has also arrived, *en route* for England.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 15.—The steamship General Rusk, from Indianola on the 15th ult. has arrived here. There was a rumor prevalent that the City of Mexico had been attacked by the Liberals, with 400 of Zaloaga's men killed. The Liberals are in possession of the whole country, except the capital.

A Murderer Sentenced.

NEWARK, N. J., NOV. 16.—James McMahon, recently convicted of the murder of Ann McMahon, his sister in-law, was sentenced this morning at 9 o'clock by Judge Haines, to be hanged in the court yard of Essex county prison, Wednesday, Jan. 27th.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The steamer Key Stone State, passed on the 14th inst. a three-masted schooner ashore at Cape Romaine.

On the 14th, she passed the schooner Cora, capsized off Nag's Head—her boat was gone and the vessel abandoned.

Fire at Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Steward Block, in Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire last night.

[By an overnight this fire was located at Boston, in a previous dispatch.]

New York City Politics.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.—The Anti-Tammany Democracy have nominated Stephen F. Russell for Comptroller, vice James J. Souter, declined. The Tammany Primary Elections passed off peacefully last evening.

The Fort Wayne Railroad Theft.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—The money stolen from the Wabash Valley Railroad at Fort Wayne, has been recovered, and the thieves secured.

River Frozen.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Androscoggin River is frozen over at Brunswick, Maine.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. M. Whitside, Mr. JOHN BOYD and CHARLOTTE MARRIAGE, second daughter of James J. Cutter, Esq., in a of Burling co., Vt.

DIED.

In Charleston, W. H., Nov. 15th, 1858, of Consumption, ELISHA W. WENTWORTH, formerly of the Tremont and more recently of the Briggs house in this city, Aged 30 years.

DRY GOODS REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, HOSIERY, DOMESTICS,

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Promising facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in the city.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHICAGO, NOV. 15, 1858.

THE undersigned, Booksellers and Stationers agree to close their respective stores at 7 o'clock P. M., commencing at this date, and ending April 1st,

D. B. COOKE & CO.
W. L. KEEN.
GEO. A. CARNES.
JOHN WRIGHT & SMALL.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.
HOWARD & BRADLEY.
RUFUS BLANCHARD.
WM. TOUSEY.
TAYES HOBART, Agent.
CHAS. SCRIBE.
W. G. ROBBINS.

DON'T WANT REAL ESTATE in exchange for their goods—cash, gentlemen, cash is the only thing with which to buy clothing of TAPPEN, at cost. With that you can buy of him the best goods ever made by anybody, at not the cost of manufacture.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Second Quarter of the College Year of this College will commence on Monday, November 22d. A faithful Tutor has been engaged to take care of a class of twelve boys, (between the ages of ten and fifteen,) who will have everything furnished for them, and be treated in every respect as members of a well regulated family. These lads will occupy a part of the College which is not required by the ladies.

REMOVAL.—The India Rubber store formerly located at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, has removed to 97 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street, and opposite the American Express Co., where may be found a large stock of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Clothing, Boots, Overshoes, Druggists' Articles, Toys, Combs and everything in the Rubber line. Also, Leather Belting, &c., at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. JAS. B. ISAACS & CO.,

Agents for the Manufacturers.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAPPEN'S, 108 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined in the ensuing year to confine our entire attention to the sale of the present business season, and wind up the business of the firm, we have marked down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by the best workmen, and of the best materials, and the entire business conducted upon the principle of keeping none but BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasing at the East, we offer to the trade inducements equal to any other stocks in the West. LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in the town at any price.

TAPPEN BROS.
108 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

Time Bills Wanted.

WE WILL DISCOUNT TIME DRAFTS on New York and New Orleans.

Running from Thirty Days to Four Months,

At low rates of Interest. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

To Lumbermen and Others.

LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH Corn Meal and Feed of all kinds at low rates. Parties will save money by calling at 141 and 143 West Lake street. STEVENS, NORRIS & CO.

CANAL STREET LOTS.—TWO LOTS on Canal street between Maxwell and Mitchell streets, for sale on the cheap terms of 2 years. Lots 50 feet by 100 feet. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & CO., no14-1y 51 Lasalle street.

Cheap! Cheap!

A FINE RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH Wells street, one block north of North Avenue, having a front of 85 feet on Wells street, with a depth of 223½ feet, at $65 per foot for Wells street front. Apply to P. H. KERFOOT & CO., 51 Lasalle street.

MR. A. DE PASSIO RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Chicago, that his niece, Miss J. DE PELGROM, a pu il of the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, gives lessons on the Piano Forte. Besides which he has the Artist pleasure to announce that he has a teacher, may send an invitation to Mr. de Passio, who will be most happy to visit them with her. Best of references given.

Address A. De PASSIO, care of Ill. Cent. R. R., or box 6 of the Old Mansion, Madison street, Chicago. no 6 2m*bos

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REward will be paid for the body of MR. B. W. DEARBORN, who was drowned in Lake Michigan, opposite the Lake View House, about one and a half miles from shore on the 1st November, Mr. D. was 39 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and had dark brown hair. If it is not found in that time he will be sure at the time of the identification of any body that may be found and which may be supposed to be that for which the above reward is offered, call on A. J. KOLSELLY,

No. 72 Dearborn street,
nov15-2w*-1500 Room No. 1, second floor.

$5 REWARD—INFORMATION OF A gentleman (supposed to have been an agent for the "Chicago Tribune" or "Democratic Press") is believed to be in this city, who went down in Lake Michigan, off Michigan City, Indiana, on the 1st inst., in the Philadelphia, in his Sub-marine boat, about the year 1836 or '37. Five dollars will be given to any one who will bring said gentleman to my office, or enable me to speak to him. E. S. MANGER,

nov13-1w501-4t* Room No. 10, 122 Randolph st.

A FARM TO EXCHANGE.—A FARM containing 400 acres, 150 we l timbered, situated 35 miles from Chicago, near a depot. Will be exchanged for city property. Inquire of B. H. SKINNER, corner of Market and Lake. oct26-1m

MCGREGOR'S CELEBRATED HEATING STOVES, 6 sizes, for Parlors, Offices, Stores, Halls and Churches, also STEWART'S COOKING STOVES. Together with a fine assortment of PARLOR STOVES, Latest styles and patterns for sale by C MEYZ, 120 State street, between Madison and Adams. no16 1m

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Principal office, 79 Chestnut street, St. Louis Missouri.

LOCAL OFFICE—No. 82 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. This Association is now ready to receive applications for, and issue certificates of membership and traveling cards, and is prepared to promptly (at weekly) benefit all members that may become entitled thereto.

Edward Boyle, Franklin Weston, J. W. Crane,
O. Shaffer, H. B. Woodward, K. Hankinson,
C. W. Hungerford.

Edward Boyle, President. C. W. Hungerford, Secretary.
R. Hankinson, Actuary and General Agent.
HARVEY D. GOLDEN, } Trus ees.
D. W. ROSS, }
82 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

S. M. GILBERT, Local Secretary. nov21-1y

F. A. THOMAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DAVIS' PATENT ALSPHALTIC ROOFING.

(PATENTED AUGUST 24, 1858.)

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE LATE Mechanical Fair held in this city.

The foundation of this roofing consists of Canvas saturated with Asphaltum, underlaid with Felt paper, or of Felt alone. The covering compound is composed of Asphaltum, India Rubber and Gum Shellac, the latter article having been discovered for dissolving Rubber and Asphaltum. By this discovery the quality of the two combined is more than doubled, without the use of expensive coal tar naphtha, which is used in the old preparations, and which evaporates and leave the Composition porous and brittle. By this Compound all the oils in the Asphaltum are retained, rendering it pliable and tough, and is known to be the most durable material for roofing in use.

Old Composition Roofs of every description repaired in a permanent and substantial manner.

All orders promptly attended to. Orders from the country supplied with the necessary materials, and directions for putting on, with instructions.

State and County rights for sale on terms of great advantage to those who will take hold at once. Address, F. A. THOMAS & CO., Patentees, Box No. 18, Post-office, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3331. oct19-1m

New Advertisements.

OFFICE TO RENT.—A SNUG, COMfortable office room for rent, located on second floor, On Clark street between Lake and Randolph. Is in a small commission room attached. There is for sale in the same room

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1858.

The Late Contest.

The Republicans of Illinois need no vindication. The necessity and wisdom of their action in refusing to abandon their distinctive party organization, and coalesce with the Anti Lecompton Democracy—in refusing to disband and surrender at discretion to their life-long enemies—to swallow, without a wry face, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision—to nominate Douglas for the Senate, to the exclusion of an equally talented, more reliable and trustworthy man—are proved by the result of the contest through which they have just passed, and out of which they have emerged with Victory! Inscribed on their banners! In spite of all the mistaken efforts of the Republicans in the East, of Americans in the South, and, of Buchanan at Washington, Illinois is a Republican State pure and simple! Republican without admixture of corrupting and debasing elements—Republican now and whenever called upon to declare her Republicanism again! For the purity and integrity of the party—for the principles of the Philadelphia and Blooming-on Platforms—we have contended; and the end of our endeavors is triumphant success! We set ourselves up to resist the tide that was flowing over the East—that was washing out the corner-stones of the edifice that the earnest men of both the old parties erected in a time of great public danger—to resist the debasing influence which were making success of men paramount to ascendancy of principle—to resist the tendency to barter for the triumph of some squad or some clique, the near and decisive victory of the great cause. These were the main objects of the prolonged and bitter canvass. That, while looking to their accomplishment, we ardently desired to elect Lincoln and punish Douglas, is true. To that end we labored as faithfully and unceasingly as ever men did; and we are foiled in the accomplishment of our double purpose, not for want of strength—for of that we have an abundance,—but for want of an Apportionment that made our strength effective where it was most easily and powerfully displayed. We did not go into the contest with fool-hardiness—unaware of the difficulties and dangers in the way. Every step in the canvass was the result of calculation—every movement had its design. How correct our calculations were, and how nearly we realized both the objects of the unexampled campaign, a word will show. With a majority of more than four thousand in the State, we lost; but a beggarly four hundred votes in Sangamon and Madison counties would have given us the popular branch of the Legislature, and seat Douglas into the retiracy which he narrowly escaped. Less than half our popular majority, if justly distributed in the legislative districts, would have changed the exultation of the Democracy into howls of despair; and the taunts of our Eastern friends into loud huzzas over the glorious result in Illinois!

We say that every step was the result of calculation. True; but we reckoned without our host. We supposed that in a contest into which we were impelled by a sense of duty which no glittering prospects of success by other means could destroy, we were entitled to the sympathy and aid of those of our faith outside the boundaries of the State. In that we were grossly and treacherously deceived. We fought not only Douglas at home, where his power and popularity in his party are SEX, to omnipotent, but the Republican party in every State except Illinois, and the American party in Pennsylvania and New York, and in the entire South! Turn whichsoever way we would, we met an enemy. We had a right to hope for other things—a right to expect that in some of the millions of eager eyes that looked on the fray we might see sympathy expressed. We were contending hand to hand with the most powerful, the most unscrupulous, the most facile and audacious enemy that free principles ever had in the North. It was known that his triumph involved consequences that would reach far beyond the present; that his defeat would be the overthrow, if not the final extinction, of the false and fallen Democracy in all the free States. But with a madness that is incomprehensible—with a degree of fatuity that never was equalled—with a violation of the rules of political warfare that is without parallel, every effort of our friends abroad was for our enemies at home! They succeeded in snatching from us half the honor that otherwise we should have won. But, thank Heaven! the main purposes of the fight have been accomplished. We have demonstrated the power of Republicanism as an element in all future contests, and its incorruptibility, at least in Illinois, when tempted by prospects of immediate success. We have dissolved the coalition one half formed, by which our principles was to be let down, by which our principles would have lost their vitality, and by which success in 1860 would have been ten-fold more disastrous than defeat. So far, well. And now for the future: We believe it is the intention of Illinois Republicans to go right on in the course that they have marked out—to ask no aid that conviction of the justice and necessity of their principles will not bring—to make no alliances, offensive or defensive, with any faction, party, or clique—to ask no favor—to give no quarter—to fight the great battle for the ascendancy of free principles as zealous, earnest men should—to be content with defeat as long as it must be endured—to use success wisely when we win it. If we are to have the co-operation of the party elsewhere, well; if not, Illinois is sovereign, and her sons can walk alone!

The Pageant To-night—Douglas' Victory over the People.

To-night Mr. Douglas celebrates his late triumph, by bonfires, by the firing of cannon, by a torchlight procession, and by a speech. Great preparations have been made to render the affair one of unparalleled splendor. The friends of the Senator in all parts of Illinois and in the neighboring States have been urged to be present to give *eclat* to the occasion and aid in swelling the *ensemble*. The various railroad lines center. Bu the city have been placed under contribution to carry passengers for the occasion at half-fare rates. All the great guns and all the little guns of the late canvass, from the consequential weerer of Congressional honors down to the feeblest country school-house spouter for Douglas, will be here. There will be an immense crowd. The "conquering hero" will make a speech—such a speech as he alone can make under such circumstances. His admiring hearers will swallow it all as eagerly as they gulp down bad whisky at three cents a glass, will rend the air with plaudits, and close the exercises of the occasion by a "big drunk" generally.

We like to call things by their right names, and so we shall not mince matters as to the true significance of this evening's pageant. By means of an unjust apportionment the control of the Legislature elect is in the hands of Mr. Douglas' political friends, and they will undoubtedly re-elect him to the United States Senate. Though the forms of law may be observed in such an election, it will be at the expense of doing violence to the fundamental principles of free government. Mr. Douglas will go back to the Senate in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the sovereign people of the State. They have just passed upon that question, and they want him no longer. They prefer another man—a man who reflects their sentiments, in whose integrity they repose unlimited confidence, and whom, for his many noble qualities, they delight to honor—Abraham Lincoln. But the voice of the people is stifled, and Douglas triumphs over a majority of his constituents.

It is to celebrate a triumph of this character that Mr. Douglas has called his servitors hither to night. Not a triumph obtained in view of his past course and of his present principles—for the people of this State have condemned both. Not a triumph over Abraham Lincoln—for a majority of the people have vindicated both the man and his principles. But the latter has condemned by the people of Illinois and his opponent triumphantly sustained, he is able to override the popular verdict and maintain "my place" in spite of them. This is the true significance of the whole thing. It is to celebrate a victory over a majority of the people of the State—a victory over Popular Sovereignty in Illinois. Mr. Douglas is welcome to all the honor of such a victory—he is welcome to all the credit he can secure for celebrating it.

An Important Rumor.

The Missouri *Democrat* says that it is rumored in Southern Illinois that the Douglas men are about to make the most of their power in the Legislature—that they will not only elect Mr. Douglas, but also a successor for Judge Trumbull, at the next session, thus, in doing the latter, anticipating that which ought to occur in 1861. We cannot believe that they will attempt so treasonable an act. But as Matteson is the second Senator indicated, we cannot say what weight of obligation he and his railroad have laid upon his party or how the debt is to be discharged.

Railway Matters.

ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY AND FARM MORTGAGE RAILWAY BONDS IN WISCONSIN.—The citizens of Wisconsin are agitating a most important project. Many of their railways have been built by the funds procured from the sale of county and farm mortgage bonds, and it is now proposed that the State should assume the payment of these maturing obligations. That our readers may know exactly what these "farm mortgages" are we state, that the farmers on the line of any proposed road in order to secure its construction would mortgage their farms for some specified sum, averaging about one third of their value, for which they would receive their pay in the stock of the road. The Racine and Mississippi road was built, if we mistake not, principally by funds obtained in this manner. These mortgages were for a time considered a very desirable investment, but it is now feared that enforcing their collection would lead to troubles similar to the "anti-rent" war in the State of New York. Hence the anxiety felt in all quarters to compromise the matter in some way, and get rid of the difficulties and dangers connected with the legal enforcement of these bonds.

The following is the substance of the plan agreed upon and adopted at a convention of citizens from various sections of that State, held at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, on the 10th of November, 1858, for the assumption by the State, of the city, town, county and farm mortgage bonds issued in aid of railroads. The constitution to be amended to embrace the following provisions, to wit:

1st. That an issue of bonds not exceeding in amount six millions of dollars be made by the State, to bear five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the bonds to be redeemable within thirty years.

2d. That the said issue of bonds, together with United States stocks and the bonds of other States at par and above par in the City of New York, be made the sole basis of banking within this State.

3d. That said State bonds be exchanged under the direction of the Governor, Secretary of State and Bank Controller of this State, for the farm mortgage, city, town, and county bonds within this State, that have been issued in aid of railroads in the State, and which shall have been *bona fide* negotiated or hypothecated previous to the first day of July, A. D. 1858, on condition that said State Bonds shall not be exchanged for less than par; nor shall a greater price be paid for the farm mortgage, city, town, and county bonds than they sold for by the several Railway Companies, adding interest thereon at seven per cent. from the time the interest was paid on them respectively.

4th. All the bonds of the State above described, that shall not have been exchanged for the said city, town, county, and farm mortgage bonds within eighteen months from the publication of notice by the Governor, Secretary of State, and Bank Comptroll r, offering to exchange as aforesaid, shall be cancelled.

5th. The Bank tax shall be set aside and appropriated to pay the interest on said State bonds, and the Railroad taxes shall be increased sufficiently to pay the balance.

6th. The Railroad companies shall be released from the payment of the city and county bonds and the farm mortgages, all of which together with the stock issued therefor shall be cancelled.

7th. A sinking fund shall be levied on the farm mortgages, cities, towns and counties, which shall be sufficient to redeem the principal of the said State bonds at maturity.

8th. That the power be taken away from the towns, counties and cities, to borrow money except to pay the debts already incurred.

9th. There shall be no State debt beyond the issue of the said six millions of dollars.

An address will be published in explanation of the above scheme, and setting forth the reasons and necessity for some relief in the premises to be granted by the State. Petitions will also be circulated, praying the Legislature to take the necessary and earliest steps to submit an amendment to the constitution to a vote of the electors of the State in the manner pointed out for the amendment thereof.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic for the week ending Nov. 13th, 1858:

Passengers	$20,122 91
Freight and miscellaneous	14,491 33½
Mails and sundries	1,449 33½
Total	$36,063 73
Corresponding week of last year	37,289 29
Decrease	$ 1,225 56

THE CLEVELAND RAILWAY CONVENTION.—We find the following excellent synopsis of the doings of this important Convention in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

POINTS OF THE CONVENTION.

This meeting represented the reaction from the inoperative conventions and unexecuted agreements of the three years past. It came up to Cleveland with the grand swell of an indignant public opinion, aided by the determination of stockholders and bondholders, to make one last, vigorous effort to correct the evils of excessive competition. It was a meeting of Presidents and Directors and of superintendents, so situated as to sympathize closely with capital.

From the first it was evident that its members had not come to obtain special advantages, or expecting reforms, without individual sacrifices for the good of the aggregate investment.

There was in this body as much intellectual ability, and more moral dignity, than in any legislative assembly, State or National, whose deliberations we have attended.

One effect of this Convention will be to confine negotiations and general intercourse between railroads to the executive and general superintending officers of roads. If the plan endures, the influence of all classes of agents will, for good or for evil, be materially diminished. Subordinate agencies will be abolished altogether, and general agencies will be resolved into heads of bureaus or chief clerkships.

With the success of this new and powerful organization, express freight companies and fast freight lines will become extinct.

A prominent feature of the Convention is the adoption of the proposition, first brought forward by Judge Newman at a former Convention, amended and strongly sustained by Henry C. Lord at this, to allow no commissions, drawbacks or extra facilities to express freight companies over ordinary shippers.

The feeling created by this Conference was a compromise between rival and conflicting interests for the sake of an organization, and the power functions of this organization is an Executive Department. A position has been created, equal in honor and emoluments to a Cabinet office; three of the ablest men in our Western States will be appointed Commissioners, with salaries of four thousand dollars each, traveling and extra expenses paid, who will form the nucleus of a powerful party interested in the success and perpetuation of the plan. To the zeal of this cohering and enforcing power the failure of all previous agreements is traceable. There is now somebody whose business it is to hear complaints, and patiently examine the testimony; who is clothed with sufficient authority, and whose reputation is involved in the prompt correction of abuses threatening the integrity of the organization.

It should be observed that the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extends to the pooling question of the through passenger and freight traffic only.

THE PLAN.

Having published the plan, as first prepared, in full, we need now present a brief resume only, premising that the first public suggestion of the same was made by Messrs. Brough and Cass, and that its improvement and elaboration is to a considerable extent the work of Messrs. Denison and Brooks.

1. The territory embraced by the organization lies between the Niagara River suspension bridge, north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi.

2. For the election of three Commissioners, this territory is divided into three districts: 1st, bound west by western State line of Ohio, south by the Ohio river, north by Northern Indiana Road and Lake Erie, and by the northern terminus of four Atlantic roads; 2d, embraces nearly all Indiana and also Southern Illinois roads; and the 3d, the territory north of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road, east of the Mississippi, taking in all of the Michigan Southern and Central lines.

3. The Commissioners are nominated by a two-thirds vote in the districts, and confirmed by a general convention.

4. In all nominations in district meetings, each Company has one vote for each mile of road in that district; where one Company operates more than one district, between contiguous roads, it is entitled to vote in the shortest line only.

5. Each Company must vote by Executive officer, Superintendent or Director—no proxy votes to be cast.

COMMISSIONERS.

6. During the term of their appointment, Commissioners must not be connected with railroads, as officers, agents, directors or stockholders.

7. Commissioners to enforce all resolutions of the Conventions. They shall regulate rates of fares and freights between competing roads from common points, subject to a maximum and minimum rate fixed by the Conventions, and shall meet once each month or oftener.

8. It is the duty of any Company, upon the requisition of the Commissioners, to suspend ticket and f. eight arrangements with any other roads that may be found guilty of violating any rules of the Convention.

9. Commissioners to have free access to all books and papers, and may instead of suspension, assess fines from $100 to $1,000.

10. Commissioners shall make an annual Report of the Statistics of Railroads, keep a journal of their proceedings, shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, and traveling expenses not exceeding $3 per day.

11. In all Conventions, the rule of voting to be by miles of road actually owned and operated.

CONVENTIONS.

12. To be held on first Wednesdays of March and October; at each Convention an assessment to be made on the gross through passenger and freight receipts of each road, to meet expenses and salaries.

13. From any suspension or fine by the Courts an appeal may be made to the next Convention.

14. Ticket on freight connections shall not be maintained by other roads with any road refusing to conform to the provisions of the compact.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the rules relating to agencies, differences between rail and water routes, division of rates and free passes; the compact to take effect Jan. 1, 1859:

DIVISION OF RATES.

The division of rates for freights between competing points, pro rated per mile, reckoned upon the shortest line; but the rate given to any point shall not be more than its local rate. No Company required to pro-rate fares or freights, where but a part of its line is used, nor to meet competition, without its assent first being obtained.

Where one line is composed of all rail, and another of rail and lake, the rates of transportation over each may be so fixed as to be equal, as near as practicable, taking into consideration time and insurance.

The difference between all rail, and water and rail rates to cover the water communication by Lake and River, as well as by Atlantic ocean; but whenever the local rates by rail, joined to water rates, shall reduce the through rates to any point, the competing roads shall have the right to reduce their through rates to such point, so as to have only the difference to be established between the water and rail, and the all rail rates.

AGENCIES.

Neither party shall hereafter, directly or indirectly, employ runners or agents of any description, for the purpose of soliciting passengers, or any compensation, by way of commission, drawback or otherwise, for procuring passengers for their respective roads; but each party shall be at liberty to employ one person as a traveling agent, to inquire into the sale of tickets by connecting roads, and whether the Company such agent represents is fairly treated by other roads, as to its business at competing points. *Provided*, that during seasons of navigation on the Lakes or rivers, each road actually terminating at a Lake or River port, may employ one person to post its road and connections, and solicit passengers at the port where such road terminates, as against water craft only.

FREE PASSES.

Each Company may issue annual or time passes to the President, Vice President, when an active and salaried officer, Superintendent and Traveling Agent of such Companies as it may have permanent ticket or freight arrangements with; also, two tickets to be issued to the Company, as such, to be used under the control of the General Superintendent, for business purposes; not to exceed two passes to each daily paper, and one to each weekly paper, printed in the town through which the road may run, which papers regularly publish, free of charge, the time of arrival and departure of trains at the points where such paper is issued; also, to the Commissioners.

Passes may be issued to owners and drovers accompanying their stock, not exceeding in number one for two cars; two when but one car, and for six cars, three for over five and under ten cars, and four for ten cars or over, and return passes for the same parties; such passes to be dated, and endorsed good for thirty days.

No Railroad Company shall, *after the 1st January*, make or continue any contract with any *Express Freight Company*, allowing such Company any commissions, drawbacks, or any facilities, either in the use of cars, or the dispatch of freight, which are not allowed to other shippers.

The above presents the main features of the plan. Of its merits we shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter, contenting ourselves at this time by remarking that some objectionable provisions of the scheme as first published were stricken out or modified at Cleveland.

COMMISSIONERS PRO TEM.

Wm. Dennison, Jr., John Ingle, jr., and John Van Norwick, were appointed a committee to serve as Commissioners till the election of a regular Board.

SUBMISSION OF THE PLAN.

The plan as adopted by the Cleveland Convention is to be submitted to the stockholders of the several roads for their approval, and a general Convention is to be held in Cleveland, as soon as all the returns shall be received, to set the Railway government in motion.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The closing scenes of the Convention were most interesting. The final struggle was on the adoption of Article 14, which excludes all railway or freight express companies. Several roads had contracts with such companies, and others desired such contracts. More than one express freight line was owned in whole or part by the officers or employees of the roads over which it run, and this was a formidable element in opposition. It seemed for a time that all the labors of the Convention would be abortive, but after a severe struggle the amendment prevailed, and the delegates generally themselves relieved and gratified by the result.

In the final debate, Dennison made an appeal, which by great decision and power, crowned the efforts of Judge Jewett, of Lord, and of H. J. Jewett were such as to elevate those gentlemen in the estimation of the general public, as well as of railway men. The action of E. A. Hall, of Clark, and others in the Northwest, was most commendable.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—The earnings of this company during the month of October were as follows:

From Freight	$77,585 43
" Passengers	37,337 61
" Mail	3,402 59
" Rent of Road	5,000 00
" Sundries	297 50
Total	$123,518 66
Earnings during same month last year	121,408 81
Increase	$ 2,011 85

The expenses in October were as follows:

Station expenses	$ 5,631 65
Cost of Running	34,760 46
Repairs of Machinery	10,000 00
Maintenance of Way	20,769 23
General expenses	11,711 77
Total	$ 91,866 09
Expenses in same month last year	84,031 07
Increase	$ 7,361 02
Net earnings in October, 1858	$ 71,620 97
" 1857	76,864 64
Decrease	$ 4,746 67

The above increase in the expenses is the result of large expenditures made during the past month on account of the renewal of iron and crossties.

Personal and Political.

The Coshocton, (Ohio) *Age* says that Gen. Barns undertook to thrash Charles Ellis last week, because he did not vote for him for re-election to Congress. The redoubtable Lecompton-tonite would have been drubbed as terribly as his Washington master has been by the people, but from the interference of bystanders.

—A correspondent of a New York paper, from Georgia, urges Tom Corwin, of Ohio, for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. He says "South Americans" would willingly unite with the Republicans in the election of such a man.

—The Washington *Union* does not agree with Senator Hammond, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "was fraught with delusion and trouble to the South."

—From a letter received from Alexander Dumas, it appears that that indefatigable writer has recovered from his late illness, and has left St. Petersburg on a tour into Siberia.

—Two of the New York City editors are going to Europe—Mr. John Bigelow, of the *Evening Post*, and Mr. James Brooks of the *Express*.

—Napoleon B. Van Tuyl, the young reprobate, who is under indictment in Ontario County, N. Y., for kidnapping a colored man from Geneva, and selling him as a slave at the South, and who, after being taken out on bail by his father, disappeared, leaving his hat and coat on the bank of a stream, with shot and dagger holes in them, to carry the impression that he was murdered, has been re-captured. He was taken in New Jersey last week, and sent back to Ontario County, where he is now in jail.

—Hundreds of voters who were employed in the Philadelphia navy yard before election, moving logs and gathering chips, have been discharged, and will not be wanted again till about a fortnight before another election.

—The Senator who won the $180,000 at the Faro Bank of the "distinguished sportsman" recently deceased at Washington, is said to have been the Hon. James A. Pierce, of Maryland.

—Rev. J. H. Westfall, pastor of the Universalist Church at Lafayette, Ind., has been fined three dollars and costs for shooting the cow of his neighbor with duck shot and beans.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* says the majority for Leach (Rep.) in the Fourth District of Michigan, will probably reach 1,000. There is no longer any doubt of his election.

RURAL.

Hon. E. B. Washburne.

In reviewing the field of the late contest in Illinois, and recounting the victories of the people, we must be pardoned if we lay an especial stress upon the re-election to Congress of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, from the First District. Regarding him as one of the first men in the present House of Representatives in point of ability, of character that go to make up a statesman, we feel an additional gratification as finding him so warmly supported and upheld by his own constituency. His majority, as shown by the official vote, will be in all probability at present reaches 6000—the largest majority given for any member of the next House of any party in any district of the entire Union. What adds force to the Republicans in Illinois at the last election is the fact that it was a fair and honest election, well and truly conducted. The Hon. John F. Farnsworth, in the Chicago District, is very likely to have the largest majority next to Mr. Washburne. *St. Louis Democrat.*

Great Failure at Washington—Brigham Young Loaning $100,000.

The *North American's* Washington correspondent says:

Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking house here recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus some $100,000, and that, too, on a confiding acquaintance of character that go to make up a statesman. We feel an additional gratification as finding him so warmly supported and upheld by his own constituency. His majority, as shown by the official vote, will be in all probability at present reaches 6000—the largest majority given for any member of the next House of any party in any district of the entire Union. What adds force to the Republicans in Illinois at the last election is the fact that it was a fair and honest election, well and truly conducted. The Hon. John F. Farnsworth, in the Chicago District, is very likely to have the largest majority next to Mr. Washburne. *St. Louis Democrat.*

The Farm and Garden.

SUGAR MAKING IN ILLINOIS.

A Visit to a Chinese Cane Sugar Mill—Crushing the Cane—Boiling by Steam—Farm Apparatus—A new Mode of Planting—Proper Soil—Seeding—Implements—Fall Plowing.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WEST URBANA, Nov. 15, 1858.

A few days since we paid a visit to the sugar or rather syrup mill of Messrs. Hedges & Depew, at Springfield, for the purpose of satisfying ourself in relation to the various manipulation and cost of making syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane. After spending nearly half a-day at the works and nearly another day with these gentlemen and other parties of experience in the matter, we take great pleasure in assuring the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE that the Chinese Sugar Cane can henceforth be reckoned among the agricultural products of our State, and that *Sorgho* syrup will within the next twelve months figure in the price current of all our commercial papers. There has never been a plant so widely and rapidly disseminated in our country as this, nor one in which the people have taken so deep an interest. Last year almost every garden or farm presented specimens of this new plant, and the favor in its favor was most intense. It was also discovered that among the household implements there was none well adapted to its reduction to syrup, consequently only those who intended to procure the proper crushing apparatus and boilers, have continued its culture to any extent. Messrs. Hedges & Depew, of Ohio, undertook to demonstrate that steam was a proper agent to assist in the work, they therefore rented a six horse power engine at the Junction, two miles south of the city of Springfield, to which they attached a crusher, of three horizontal wheels, eleven inches in diameter and twenty inches long. This crusher was capable of crushing one ton of canes per hour. This juice is pumped to the defecating troughs on the second floor, to which steam is admitted through an inch iron pipe, which is coiled around the bottom of each trough, the heat is raised to near the boiling point, when a white froth rises which is skimmed off and the steam turned off for a few minutes to allow the feculent matter to settle, this is repeated, letting steam on and off and skimming alternately, until the juice becomes perfectly clear, this is now drawn off through a syphon into a clarifying kettle, when it is boiled down in a one-half. It then goes into the steam "concentrator" to which the cream of lime is added to neutralize the acid. This is a wooden box with sheet iron bottom, five feet square and three and a half feet high, and resting on the sheet-iron bottom is one hundred and thirty-five feet of inch pipe through which the steam passes and which does the boiling. No other heat is used except by steam through these inch iron pipes. This boiling requires about half an hour, with steam at seventy-five pounds to the inch. In filling this vat for boiling but ten inches is allowed for the half concentrated syrup, the remaining space will be filled with foam through which the impurities arise and are skimmed off. When sufficiently reduced for syrup, it is pumped out and stirred until cold, as there is danger of burning by not allowing the heat to pass out. In a high state of ebullition, when the heat can pass off for the same parties, there is no burning. A grassy, feculent taste, so often found in this syrup, is due to either burning by a best too moderate to throw the fecula up to the surface where it is skimmed off, thereby settling on the heated bottom, or as Mr. Hedges avers is burnt by the steam confined within the body of the syrup, hence by stirring and giving free escape to the heat, burning is avoided. About one pint of cream of lime to the hundred gallons of juice, is all that is required to neutralize the acid. Messrs. Hedges, Free & Co., of Cincinnati, have sold to the farmers over four hundred cane mills, with setts of kettles for boiling the cane juice. These have given satisfaction so far as heard from. Dr. Kyle, a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Society, saw one in operation in Clark County, and he says the syrup made by it was better than any samples that had as yet been exhibited before the Society, even superior to that of Mr. Taylor, of Rock Island County. The quality of the cane this year in Sangamon County is poor, most of it unripe and furnishing a weak juice, making only from 5 1-2 to 7 per cent. Beaume, by the saccharometer, and requiring 7 to eight gallons of juice to make one of syrup, while in Bureau County it only requires five gallons. This attributed to the unfavorable season. Mother Nature that is fully demonstrated that this cane will not only make a valuable syrup, equal to the best New Orleans, but that it can be produced in competition with it, we have to next consider the best course to be pursued in order to secure the greatest profit in its manufacture, and we have in general terms, except at one time among the nuns in European convents.

An improvement on the last mentioned instrument is at present in the *Harpsichord*. In the main the structure of the two instruments is similar—the latter being furnished with a sounding board and keys. The pressure of the fingers on the keys elevates the opposite extremities so as to raise the little blocks of wood called jacks, which are made to smite the strings. This arrangement was the first great approximation toward the mechanical action exhibited in the Piano Forte of the present day. Its superiority in delicacy in its capacity to sound single notes, and enabling the skillful performer to produce those harmonic evolutions which transcend the possibilities of any single instrument. Another improvement was the introduction of the keys elevates the opposite extremities so as to raise the little blocks of wood called jacks, which are made to smite the strings. This arrangement was the first great approximation toward the mechanical action exhibited in the Piano Forte of the present day. Its superiority in delicacy in its capacity to sound single notes, and enabling the skillful performer to produce those harmonic evolutions which transcend the possibilities of any single instrument. Another improvement was the introduction of the Harpsichord, and for more than a century it was a favorite instrument in every part of Europe.

The great and most substantial improvement which substituted the Piano Forte for the inferior instruments that preceded it is ascribed to Christian Gottlieb Schroder, of Hohenstein, who was born about 1717, at Dresden. This instrument consists of the harp—usually in a horizontal position—enclosed in a case, and furnished with mechanical instruments and superior modes for striking the chords and regulating the tones of the instruments. The strings are drawn over bridges rising from the sounding board, and are vibrated by being struck with little covered hammers put in motion by a sudden pressure on the keys. In the Piano were made with hammers *over* the strings, but the instrument is usually so constructed that the chords are struck from beneath. Pedals are employed to prolong and strengthen and modify the tones. The pedal is by far the most elegant and useful of all the stringed instruments—soon superceded the Harpsichord all over the world, swings to the superior strength, fullness and duration of tone, and the extent and variety of the harmonic combinations of which it is susceptible. The Piano Forte is substantially one of the discoveries of the nineteenth century. It is the largest, most complex and powerful of the instruments ever constructed by human ingenuity, and in the hands of a master may be made to supply the place of an entire ordinary band of musicians. When the artistic skill of a Thalberg is combined with its inherent capacity, it is only inferior—as an earthly interpreter of the Divine harmonies—to the majestic voices of the Organ, when the soul of Æolus wakes and breathes through its open pipes.

LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

We have neither the time nor the space for extended observations respecting the rapid growth and the present magnitude of a business that now employs thousands of skilful artizans in the United States and Europe, and which, by fostering the love of and cultivating a taste for harmony, has exerted a benign influence on millions of the human race. However, to afford all a fair opportunity to form some imperfect conception of this branch of business, especially, as it is carried on in this country, I propose to spend briefly if one establishment in New York, to the courtesy of who intelligent and gentlemanly proprietors I am indebted for important information on the general subject.

The principal manufactory of Messrs. Light, Newton & Bradbury is situated at 130-28 Wooster street, New York city. The lower basement of the front building is used for drying lumber. The lumber is kept in this cellar for a year or more before it is used. The first floor above the ground, are occupied for sawing and planing by steam power, the planing mill being the largest in the City. The second, third and fourth stories are the case makers, while on the fourth floor (front building) the sounding boards are made. As the quality of tone very much depends on the sounding board, a nice discrimination is required in the selection and use of the materials employed in this part of the work. The first floor of the rear building is used as a drying room; the action makers occupy the second floor; the third story is appropriated to those who make the keys, and the fourth is the story of the case makers as cannot be accommodated in the front building, while the fifth floor is divided between the carvers and those whose business it is to string and tune the instrument. There is an intervening space between the front and rear buildings on Wooster street, which is occupied by the steam engine that propels the machinery of the entire establishment, except the more curious mechanism of brains, and nerves, and muscles, which are supposed to be worked by superior genius and vitalized light and heat.

Messrs. Light, Newton & Bradbury not only have all the essential improvements of the best makers, together with the requisite facilities for the most successful prosecution of the business, but their

PATENT ARCH REST,

which is used by no other manufacturers in the world, is a most important mechanical improvement in the construction of the instrument. Instead of employing iron for this purpose, as some manufacturers do—which gives the instrument a metallic and disagreeable sound—or using wood in the ordinary way—which renders it necessary to weaken the part of the instrument between the greatest possible strength is required—by casting across the grain of the wood, Light, Newton & Bradbury have a method whereby they *spring* their Patent Rest into proper form, by the aid of steam and powerful machinery. A strain of ten tons will make no impression on the Arch when the fibres of the wood, instead of being weakened by the continuity being interrupted at short distances, have their natural power of resistance greatly augmented by the counter form they are made to assume in the "Patent Arch Rest," which is certainly one of the greatest of the recent improvements in the Piano Forte

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS.

The entire establishment of this enterprising firm, including the warerooms, etc., at 421 Broome street, covers an area of 50,000 square feet, the space being warmed by 10,000 feet of steam pipes. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, with the aid of the most perfect mechanical instrumentalities, are enabled to perform the labor. The capital invested in the business is over $250,000. Some 500 instruments are constantly in the warerooms or in the process of construction, while the proprietors are required to keep constantly on hand, not less than a million feet of lumber. While the Southern and Western sections of the Republic furnish the principal depots for the sale of those superior instruments, Light, Newtown & Bradbury's Pianos may not only be found in every State of the Union, but also in South America, the W. I. Islands and in Europe. Wherever their substantial merits are known, they will have a commanding reputation, whether we regard the excellence of the material used, the perfection of their mechanism, their superficial embellishments, or the combined power, sweetness and flexibility of tone, they are not likely to suffer, in the estimation of competent judges, by a comparison with the best instruments in the world.

MORAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS.

There are some trades and professions which appear to weaken the restraints of law and public morality. Men who forge the chain of despotism and the implements of death; all who either tempt, in crowns and conspirer, or such trifling objects as serve to foster a vain pride or an unhallowed ambition, virtually appeal to the perverted instincts, the gross appetites and depraved passions of mankind. They are (unconsciously it may be) the emissaries of evil, in whom thought and feeling are harsh discords, and who right hands break the harmonies of the world. Theirs is a thankless task. But when I am reminded of what Music has done to subdue and spiritualize the baser passion—that the savage has yielded to the restraining spell, the wild beast been tamed, and even the furious maniac effectually chained by a thing so frail as a *harp-string*, we cannot but regard every man as a benefactor who labors—no matter how, if he be successful—to harmonize the moral element of the world.

The mind that carefully weighs the influence of employment on character, as exhibited in the several spheres of human activity—and who rightly estimates the moral consequence of individual efforts on the general interest of society, must perceive that men who are thus employed on earth are interpreters and practical preachers of the divine harmonies. All who labor to adjust the scale of being, and to make life musical in spite of those who live, are, in some important sense, ministers of God, who stay the impetuous tides of passion, who inspire the highest hopes and the purest worship, and who people the passing hours with serener joys and thoughts that bear our souls upward, as on eagle's wings, to Heaven.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

LATER NEWS FROM CAMP FLOYD AND SALT LAKE.

SNOW THREE FEET DEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

PROSPECTS OF AN INDIAN WAR.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 15.]

By the last night's train on the Pacific Railroad, we met Mr. Alexander Broome, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who brings us the following latest intelligence from Salt Lake and the Plains, being the same communicated in part by him to the St. Joseph *Journal* of the 10th inst. Mr. Browne left Salt Lake City on the 16th ult., with the following persons in company: Frank Bennett, of St. Joseph; Mr. Lewis, of New York; Quarter Master's clerk, U. S. A., and J. W. Wood, of the firm of Hensley, Russell & Co., Leavenworth.

He claims that his investigation into the case of the Indians Mose and Looking-Glass had commenced before Judge Sinclair, and was to be continued on the day the mail left. It will be remembered that these Indians were charged with having committed a rape on a Danish woman and her daughter, near Payson, on Lake Utah, which occurred in the summer of 1857. Johnston, to that vicinity, the breaking up of Dr. Hurt's Indian Farm, and the flight of Pet-tete-neite's tribe of Utahs to the mountains. Pet-tete-neite is not convicted, but Looking-Glass seems to be every prospect of an Indian war, unless some satisfaction is rendered for the death of Pintutta, a chief who was killed by the troops while they were endeavoring to take Looking-Glass to secure the surrender of Mose and Looking-Glass.

Mr. Schmidt came direct through from Camp Floyd, having left that point on the 14th of October. General Johnston went into winter quarters on the 12th, and Col. Crossman, Assistant Quarter Master, on the 14th of October. Camp Floyd would go into winter quarters in about a week. A number of dragoon horses were straying off in the mountains and being lost. Heavy rains and high winds blowing down the tents, had prevailed at Camp Floyd. Quarter-Master's stores and provisions were plenty at the camp, and no fears of short rations during the winter were entertained.

The story which has been going the rounds of the press, stating that Dr. G. Hurt, Indian Agent, was suffering for the want of food, and sold as mistresses to the officers and troops at Camp Floyd, is utterly untrue, and a gross slander on Dr. Hurt, as well as Gen. Johnston.

There was a great deal of talk in Salt Lake City about the new Cheery Creek gold mines, and numbers had left and were still leaving for the gold region.

On the 16th, the morning the party left, snow in the city had fallen three inches deep, and it continued snowing for three days on the road to the city. On Big Mountain the snow drifts were three feet deep, and it took three yoke of oxen and six mules to draw the light mail amubulance over the mountain, through the snow drifts.

The weather and roads were good from Sweetwater down to the Platte River. The grass is all completely burnt off of the prairies from the crossing of South Platte down. The rangers in charge the teamsters with having set the prairies on fire for the purpose of driving the buffalo out. Every buffalo hide procurable there were passed at the crossing of the South Platte. The Indians were going South to the Arkansas River country, whither the buffalo had been driven by the frosts in the early part of September. But one buffalo was seen on the entire route.

Mr. Majos was passed at Rod Buttes, getting on well. Judge Eckles was overtaken and passed at the Nemaha, having in his charge Miss Polydore, who had been rescued from the Mormons by the writ of *habeas corpus*, at the request of the British Government.

The most advanced of Hockaday's trains were met at Scott's Bluffs. Numerous trains of gold hunters were met between St. Joseph and the crossing of South Platte. Most of them would be unable to reach the gold regions this winter. From St. Joseph to about 185 miles beyond Fort Kearney the roads were knee deep in mud, and it either rained or snowed every day on the party from Scott's Bluff.

Sinking of the Steamer Fulton City—Six Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

On Thursday morning, about five o'clock, the stern wheel steamer Fulton City, Captain David Brickwell, from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, sank in coming through Buffinton's. The morning was very foggy and hazy, and the boat got too close to the island, when the pilot, Thomas Farnay, gave the wheel out, when the stern swung around and struck a stump, which cut her down so that she sunk in a few minutes. She floated with the current five miles after the accident, and sunk just on the lower edge of the bar, till the water came up to the top of the cabins in the cabin. Had she floated a length further, she would have gone down in deep water, entirely out of sight.

The passengers were all asleep at that early hour, and were first awakened by the terrific crashing of the boat as she was wrenched and twisted in settling down. The men rushed frantically on the deck in their night clothes, while the women wad d about in

Special Notices.

It is Seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as Journalists, in recommending to the pub lic Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases, Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for disease of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of it conquer or the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters. We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

Pig sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. nol bw

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spongaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale Depot 11 and 12 Dey street, New York. oc28 bl4 3m J. C. EOYSTON, Act.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES and that they are now prepared to the Trade as Manufacturers Prices.

They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and charges of importation. Prices,

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
oc29 2m 101 Clark street.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Lawful gift. The information which will lead to a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Sarahsaw Station, N. Y. nol4-lm&bw-s2nl

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever ed Ague and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chills and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Fluid peculiar malarial fevers prevail. It operates with certainty and promptness are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor, which he does not make public as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and ethical stimulant or diuretic drink to use.

It is a delicious taste, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or schiedam Schnapps unobjectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervousness and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate constitutions.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever used."

This is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to the effects of unwholesome water.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Purlieurs, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' GIN IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & MILLS, No. 18 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 52 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
nc8'54-1062-1y 81 Broad New York.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by hereevidence of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - - South Water Street, - - - - 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. nc29'57-1y

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH-STREET,
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICE,
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Country orders solicited. 1m54-V58-1y.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webblngs, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
nc30-1y

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Hoodings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:
238 ..... RANDOLPH-ST. 238
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.
nc30-1m&bw-1y

Architects.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Office No. 77 Dearborn Block,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. nc30'57-3

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ARCHITECT.—OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH Clark street—Up Stairs—Chicago. no1'58-1

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Designs and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
OFFICE—No. 9 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office. nc29-1y-'57

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS,
WESTERN AGENCY.
I am now receiving daily, the best KEG, CAN and BULK OYSTERS that are packed in Baltimore, and New York and Baltimore. All kinds warranted
Orders promptly attended to. 181 State street, nc30-1y
OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.
HATCH, MANN & COFE unrivaled Baltimore Oysters received daily, by express, in bulk, kegs and cans, which they are prepared to furnish to the trade, and families, at the lowest market rates. No. 109 North Water street, Chicago. Their Oysters are carefully selected, and great attention being paid to the preservation of their delicious flavor, they can confidently recommend them as superior to all others. All orders will receive prompt attention. Depot at Milwaukee, Wis. nc30-1y
Post Office box 1027.
The establishment will be open for the season.

Agents Wanted—The Factory to Lease.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT THE SUBscribers desire to lease to the right and energetic parties at a low figure.
Address
Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.
Mr. Ira Gould, of Grant Park, has been hoaxed by the Agents of the Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, and GRAHAM and LADD SAYS it is unqualified, and if any one wants a machine that will work, to call on him, and Rock Run, he has tested the well known machine and knows what it will do. Also, Wheeler's Quincy, at Dan Fisher's, and the machinery and implements generally on exhibition at Graham & Ladd's, Grant Park, Illinois, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles south of Chicago, and 3 miles north of Rock River. nc30-1m
FRANCIS SCHWANN, Prop'r.
Glass! Glass!! Glass!!!
Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. F. BOSWORTH & SMITH.
nc30-1y 181 Lake street.

Professional.

DRS. READING & MEAD.
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Sew Every Description of Work now in use.
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Dickens as he Was and Is.
(From the Philadelphia Press, October 9th.)
The personal appearance of Charles Dickens may here be briefly described: Next February he will have completed his forty-seventh year, having been born in 1812, at Landport, Portsmouth. When in this country, seventeen years ago, Mr. Dickens somewhat resembled the portrait, by Maclise, which was prefixed, we believe to the original edition of "Nicholas Nickelby." It was taken when Dickens was twenty-seven years old, and the artist succeeded in poetizing the features, which, though regular, were commonplace, and in throwing expression into a face which really had scarcely any. The Maclise portrait, with which American readers are familiar, simply showed a handsome young gentleman, with long hair hanging down in the fashion commonly called dogs' ears—the French, we think, call them *oreilles*. This hair, which was then very profuse, was darker than chesnut, and lighter than ebony. It was flowing and silky, with a tendency to curl. The painter represented his subject as rather gorgeously got up, as respects an extensive front of black satin, garnished with brilliant jewelry. The original, when he condescended to visit us, literally had a meteoric appearance, so brightly flashed his many ornaments—brooches, breast-pins and sparkling rings. We have often wondered that, in his days of puppyism, Charles Dickens did not adopt the Italian fashion of wearing earrings. He should have cut off his love-locks, however, to display these ornaments, and probably had not sufficient strength of mind to make so dash terrible sacrifice.

Seldom did a more highly-dressed young gentleman glitter on Broadway than Charles Dickens of 1841. Were we satirical—which we certainly are not—we might even say that he was over-dressed. Addicted to that deception of flashy vests described by Lamb, England as very loud; stuck into a coat and pants on which the genius of Stultz had apparently been employed; wearing the tallest and glossiest of chimney-pipe hats, the thinnest morocco boots, the gayest kid gloves and the tiniest of all delicate canes, Charles Dickens, as he emerged from Carlton House, (a great hotel of the time, much affected by English visitors,) was a remarkable-looking young man. He could have struck a passing stranger as an actor, fully dressed to represent the character of a fop in some comedy or farce, where the dramatist desired to have a fling at young men, who, aping at fashion, ran into the wild extravagance of satire—out Brummeling Brummel, and D'Orsaying D'Orsay. At that time, too, Dickens was as closely "shaven and shorn" as if he really were an actor, and his face was deeply lined in the face of actors often are from the wear and tear which the muscles are professionally subjected to.

It is very different now. Seventeen years have changed Dickens, and improved his personal appearance. He had become stouter, without being too full—robust, but not bulky. The *oreilles* have disappeared. Either Time or the barber has "thinned his flowing hair." His taste in dress has become mitigated, and exhibits a limited supply of jewelry, exhibiting only a single ring; he wears a Kossuth instead of a chimney-pipe hat. The flash, "loud" vests of bygone years may now be catalogued among Dickens's abandoned habits. The face alone now in part is his. He rejoices in a full beard and moustache, though he still is whiskerless. The hair, which is very sparsely sprinkled with gray, has retired a little off his forehead, so as to give a full view of that.

"Dome of thought, that palace of the mind."

His features, too, have greatly been improved, as to their expression, by the advance of time. He looks what he is, a shrewd, clever, observant man. You might easily give him credit for being a humorist—witty himself, and the cause of wit in others; but few, gazing upon Dickens, the living likeness of a man of the world, would suspect what depths of imagination, poetry and pathos lie within his breast. For the expression is what we may call keen. He looks as if no one need try to overreach him.

Charles Dickens may have been foppish, vain and full of pretences, but he is one of the most good natured of mortals, with as tender a heart as ever beat within a human bosom.

The advance of years too, has not only modified the expression of Dickens's face, but improved his features. The lines about his mouth, so deeply marked in youth, are now not unsuitable to the time of life. Dickens has had much to be thankful for in the way of health. Perhaps he never had two days' consecutive illness in his life. He is fond of society, but never came within many degrees of what is called "a hard liver." His is as laborious as he is gifted, and the quantity of his writing is as much a marvel as its superior quality.

Some of our readers may desire to have a list of Dickens's writings, with the dates of publication. They are as follows:

1. Sketches by Boz, 1836. 2. Village Coquettes, a comic opera in two acts, 1836. 3. The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, 1837. 4. Oliver Twist, 1837, published originally in Bentley's Miscellany, of which Dickens was the first editor. 5. Memories of Joseph Grimaldi, 1838. 6. The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, 1838. 7. Master Humphrey's Clock, containing the Old Curiosity Shop and Barnaby Rudge, 1840. 8. American Notes for General Circulation, 1842. 9. The Chrismas Carol, 1843. 10. The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit, 1844. 11. The Chimes. a Chrismas Story, 1844. 12. Pictures from Italy, 1846. 13. The Battle of Life, a Love Story, 1846. 14. The Cricket on the Hearth, 1846. 15 Dealings with the Firm of Dombey & Son, 1847-8. 16. The Haunted Man, or the Ghost's Bargain. 17. David Copperfield, 1849-50. 18. A Child's History of England, 1853. 19. Bleak House, 1853. 20. Hard Times, 1854. 21. Little Dorrit, 1857. Besides this, Mr. Dickens edited the Pickwick papers, 1841. He conducted the London *Daily News* for a few months in 1846, and has been the proprietor and nominal editor of *Household Words*, of which the first number appeared March 30, 1850. We believe, too, that he wrote a little volume called Sunday in London, published with illustrations by Cruikshank, 1856.

The Auction of Pendleton's Gambling House in Washington.
Members of Congress at the Faro Table.
[Correspondence of the North American.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The auction at the well known gambling house of Pendleton, lately deceased, attracted a large crowd yesterday, among which was a liberal proportion of crinoline.

The house itself stands conspicuously on Pennsylvania avenue, within two squares of the Capitol, and on the frequented side of the street. It is as well known to citizens and strangers as the White House, and has been mysteriously escaped the optics of the police for years. The furniture, appointments and tone of the whole place were without the least approach to the vulgar, and not the first symptom of luxurious living was visible anywhere. It seemed to reflect the pompous vulgarity of the owner, without any exhibition of low taste or breeding, or even ordinary good taste. It is impossible that this resort, as seen, could have presented any temptation but for the passion for gambling, or that other, and, if possible, worse class, who are willing to be the pimps and dependents of these hells. The notoriety which the house acquired was reduced entirely by the character of its visitors, too many of whom were in public life, and from the hold which this position and notoriety obtained on his victims, through the indulgence of this vice. The published accounts concerning the access of the chief character in this Pandemonium, like the description of the premises itself, was exaggerated in every respect. He is said to have died, leaving $50,000 of other people's money as the bulk of his fortune. An elaborate display was made at each part of the game or cards, his winnings were appropriated mainly to that object, and hence he flaunted a gay equipage on the avenue, which excelled all in costliness and splendor. Those who claim to be well informed, say that this display was followed by two successive years; and that other gambling "hells" carried on the profits, while he strutted along, with little else than pretensions assumed from a name which belongs to some of the best blood in Virginia, but with which he

resorts have increased fearfully at Washington within the last ten years, and it is notorious that they have done more to demoralize legislation than all the other debasing and corrupting influences which have been brought to bear upon weak, venal, or needy members of Congress [illegible] was deeply impressed by the silent but eloquent witnesses of this fact, when the drawers of Pendleton's desk were opened yesterday, and numerous bills relating to schemes before Congress, were exposed to public view. The misery and wretchedness and degradation inflicted upon men and families by these hells are appalling, and even the imperfect disclosures which have reached me accidentally, exhibit a state of morals in Congress which would astonish the country if exposed. Some of these gamblers, and others who are concerned as capitalists with them, are openly employed as lobby agents, from their supposed ability to control votes through obligations incurred by members, and the fact is one of common town talk, that their tables are the daily resort of a large class of such voters, in preference to the hotels.

Strange as it may seem, the influence has so ramified that it was feared, at one time, in the early stages of the Kansas struggle, last session, when the House was nearly equally divided, *that the seals would be turned by a turn of the screw upon particular members who were known to be in the power of the gamblers.* It may well be asked where are we drifting, when such things can be, and go unrebuked?

Embalming the Dead.
It is well known that there are still in existence corpses of persons who died ten centuries ago, which have been preserved by a process reckoned among the "Lost Arts"—the process of embalming the dead. Almost every one has gazed upon some relics from the catacombs, some mummy, but never with much admiration for the human lineaments thus transmitted from antiquity. How long after embalmment the ancient dead retained the aspect they wore in life, have no means of knowing. But the most intimate friend of a mummied person would be sorely puzzled to recognize the features of the once living original.

In our day the embalming chemists, doctors and undertakers are approximating to something more satisfactory in this art of immortalizing mortality. We have a process by which the pallid corpse may be made to assume the color and freshness of life, and retained thus for an indefinite period of time. Dr. Holmes, of Williamsburg, Long Island, has been for many years, experimenting with the dead till he has at last succeeded in preserving a corpse in complete freshness and purity for nine years! The subject of the experiment remains, and it is believed, will remain, indefinitely, unaffected by time or season.

On the 3d instant, a young merchant named Robert Mason, from Syracuse, New York, died at No. 206 Morgan street, in this city, of inflammation of the brain. His decease occurred in the morning, and in the evening the remains were embalmed by the well known undertaker, Mr. John A. Smithers, of Chesnut street. The death hue was removed from the countenance of the subject; and the body has since been in the office of Mr. Smithers, an object of great interest to numerous spectators. It will remain there till Monday next, when it will be despatched to Syracuse. The corpse is apparently in a state of perfect purity, and totally exempt from the slightest trace of decomposition.—*St. Louis Dem.* 11th

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TRIPP & HALE & CO. have on exhibition the CLIMAX GRAIN FAN which has received the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE and PENNSYLVANIA, 1858.

This is beyond doubt the most Complete and Efficient Grain Fan ever offered to the public, and we will state one FACT that Manufacturers and Dealers will appreciate, The Climax Grain Fan can be made for

$9.00
AND WILL SELL FOR
$25.00.

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With it you can have a light equal to any Gas Light or Ten Candles, for three hours worth per hour, or you can reconcile it to Burn All Night for ONE CENT.
It requires but to be seen or as it burns, from Common Fluid, Vermont Maple Sugar, and is warranted Perfectly Safe. It is clean and odorless, and will not explode or offensive odor, and requires no labouring or chimney, but can be used with or without a globe or shade. It is adapted to private dwellings, hotels, halls, churches, factories, reading rooms, stores, stables and cars, as every description of Burning Oil or Fluid. Solar, Astral, Sperm or Lard Lamps can be altered to the wax Lamp. If you have a friend write to us in an adjacent, don't fail to call and see.
BATEMAN'S
GAS LAMP DEPOT.
No. 102 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House.
Agents Town, County and State Rights for sale on such terms as will warrant a very profitable investment. Address BATEMAN'S GAS LAMP Co., Chicago. P. O. box 1961. nc9 2w

HOP YEAST.
ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS.—Having the benefits of over Forty Years in this city and country, the undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Hop Yeast in Chicago. It is put up in the form of a dry cake, and is the "New England Dry Hop Yeast Cake." They may be had of the grocers in the city, and will be sent to all parts of the country. By using these cakes and keeping them in a dry place, they will be found a ready article for making for a package of 15 cakes, or 81.25 for a gross box.
Imagine of your grocer for the New England Dry Hop Yeast Cake, and take no other. They are the only reliable bread. If he has not got it ask him to get it for you. Manufactured at the Cottage Home Yeast Cake Dry Works, Chicago, Ill. P. O. address Box 2134. Grocers or others supplied by the gross. nc9 2w
WM. C. ELLIS.

**SEAL ENGRA

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE.—Currency continues scarce with large demand, especially for use in pork packing. Parties from Iowa were here to-day making arrangements for a supply. Some of our bankers begin to incline to the opinion that relatively, as compared with exchange, it will continue close for some time to come. It is said our merchants have purchased sparingly, and maturing obligations on their account are relatively small. A vast amount of eastern indebtedness has been liquidated, and with the continued plethora of money on the seaboard, investment in western real estate securities at ten per cent. must gradually become more frequent. But what is relied on especially, as likely to lessen the demand for exchange is the fact that the savings of western railways have been unusually light, and hence their demands for exchange to pay dividends in New York will be in a corresponding ratio. How far these views may be correct a few weeks will of course determint.

Another element must be considered as likely to have an influence upon the relative value of exchange and currency, and that is the fact that the Iowa banks are soon to go into operation, and will add considerably to the amount of reliable circulation.

The banks of Minnesota are also preparing to issue "promises to pay," but exactly what position they are likely to assume here has not as yet transpired. We know that several of our most cautious bankers have expressed themselves in rather wary terms.

The rates of money are without change from former figures. Exchange is reported plenty at ¾ premium. Bank discounts, 10 per cent. Good, 1@1½. The term "street broker" has about gone out of use. The banks absorb all the first class business paper, and of second graded there is scarcely enough afloat to call dealing in it a business. What little can be sold at all may be quoted nominal at 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

The last No. of Adams' *Bank Note List* has the following in relation to

TREASURY NOTES.—It is generally understood that Treasury notes bear interest one year only from the date of issue, and that they will be paid at maturity or the interest will be stopped. This is an error. The law is

"That after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon will cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of the readiness to pay and redeem the same."

When Government officers disburse Treasury notes, the date of such disbursement is endorsed on the back, from which date interest is computed, and not from the date on the face.

The same authority says Land Warrants are more active in that market, at a small advance. We quote—

Acres.	During the year.	Selling per acre.
160	82	84
120	82	84
80	82	84

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, 15th, has the following in relation to the money market in that city:

There was a continued fair demand for Money on Saturday, and bankers had no reason to complain of a scarcity of local paper, while the supply of foreign was fully equal to the offerings of acceptable names. Rates of interest remained at 10@12 per cent. Gold is quiet and steady at ¼ buying and ¾ selling, with a moderate demand. There is not much of this class of paper making, and most of the good bills are restricted East and disposed of there, where four months deal more freely at 12 per cent. per annum. Loans have also been negotiated with New England banks by Western men, and Southern merchants are also in New York, the currency to be used here and at other Western points.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

It is presumed a great deal of money will be wanted in the next ten days, depending, however, whether the weather is suitable for pork packing. The scarcity of currency, bankers have not recently been able to supply the demand for it. Sales are at ¾@¾, the former by notes of large denominations, the latter in gold and silver. Gold is still also scarce, and gold in little demand of account—there is scarcely any difference between coin and bankable funds.

COMMERCIAL.—During the past week, the weather has been more favorable, and business, though quiet, has been, on the whole, better. The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs, Live Stock, &c., as compared with those of the week previous, are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last W'k.	Prev. W'k.	Last W'k.	Prev. W'k.
Flour, bbls	10,117	8,602	8,017	12,069
Wheat, bu	139,007	87,408	105,044	131,371
Corn, bu	49,000	43,000	1,000	1,000
Oats bu	7,725	8,111	500	1,274
Barley, bu	1,000	1,000		
Rye, bu	3,445	2,500	1,000	1,000
Live Hogs, No	17,000	13,000		
Cured Hogs	374	85		
Cattle	1,000	4,000	703	541

As will be seen from the above, both the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs have exceeded those of the preceding week; yet compared with what they naturally should be at this season of the year, they are very small and insignificant. The shipments of wheat last week were 205,044 bushels; while in the corresponding week last year, the shipments were 645,601 bushels—a falling off of over two thirds. During the early part of the season our shipments of wheat when compared with those of last year looked large, and it was expected, would at the close of the year show a very great increase; but, as will be seen by looking at the table showing the comparative shipments for the season, the figures are very close, and unless we improve our time before the close of navigation, they will at the end of the year, fall short of last year's business.

The receipts of Hogs last week were very large; but should the present favorable weather for packing continue, they will have to be much larger yet to meet the demand. As will be seen by a table which follows, the receipts of Hogs this year very largely exceed those of 1857.

THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week we have had two foreign arrivals—the *Asia* and the *Vanderbilt*, both of which brought dull news—a decline in breadstuffs. The effect of this news has been very unfavorable in our grain markets.

The Flour market, under better advices from New York, has been firmer, and holders insisted on an advance, which towards the close has been acceded to by buyers. The demand, however, has been principally for the lumber region. There has been some inquiry during the past few days for choice brands of Spring Extra for the Boston market, and one or two sales have been effected at an advance of 5@10c. Winter Wheat Flour has been dull and neglected. On the 13th the stock of Flour reported was 4,188 bbls.

The Wheat market during the week has been remarkably dull. Winter Wheat has declined 2@3c, and Spring Wheat 4@7c. There is very little speculative demand, and that for export is also very limited. There has been a discrimination made against some warehouses to the extent of 5@6c per bushel. The amount of wheat in store is 365,097 bushels—mostly Spring.

The Corn market during the week has been very dull, and transactions have been hardly sufficient to make quotations. The amount of Corn in store is only 45,493 bushels.

The Oats market during the past week has been considerably firmer. The transactions, however, are principally for consumption—there being no disposition to speculate on them. Prices during the week have advanced 3@5c per bushel. The amount in store in the city is 69,329 bushels.

The Barley trade is now undergoing the same freaks played by Oats some months since. We have shipped during the past two days about 3,000 bushels to Buffalo; while there is now a cargo of Barley on board a propeller on the way up from Buffalo.

The demand for Timothy Seed has slackened off, and notwithstanding light receipts, prices have declined $@5c per bushel.

The Grocery trade during the week has been more active. New Sugars and Molasses are in active request; the supply, however, so far is limited, although our wholesale dealers are nearly all in expectation of large consignments. We noticed exhibited on Chicago a few days since, by Sawyer, Mellen & Co., samples of Sorghum Syrup, which was offered at 60c per gallon.

The Provision market during the past week has been more active, and prices have advanced. Sales of Mess Pork have been made during the past week at $14.50 for future delivery; but at the close the market is firm at $15, at which there have been several sales. Several sales of Green Meats have been made at 4½c for Shoulders and 6½c for Hams. To-day we note sales of 1,000 Green Sides at 6c; and 30,000 the Cured Sides, at 6¼c. Lard has been sold during the week at 9½c, closing firm.

The favorable weather of the past few days has induced nearly all our pork packers to commence packing, and during the past week about 20,000 Hogs passed over the blocks. This caused quite a demand for packages, and owing to the scarcity, the prices have been put into bulk meats instead of barreled pork.

The Dog market has been active and buoyant, and although the receipts were heavy, yet the sales of the close fund opened. The market closed firm, but at yesterday's prices.

The Hay market has been dull and neglected. On the 13th the stock of Hay reported was 1,188 tons.

The Potato market has been active, and prices have advanced 5@10c per bushel. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 15,000 bushels.

The Apple market has been active, and prices have advanced 25@50c per bbl. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 2,000 bbls.

The Cranberry market has been active, and prices have advanced 50c@$1 per bbl. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 bbls.

The Poultry market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Egg market has been active, and prices have advanced 2@3c per dozen. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 dozen.

The Cheese market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Butter market has been active, and prices have advanced 2@3c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Wool market has been active, and prices have advanced 2@3c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Hide market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Tallow market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Soap market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Candle market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Starch market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Spice market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Tobacco market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Cigar market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Snuff market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Pipe market has been active, and prices have advanced 1@2c per lb. The receipts have been large, and the stock reported on the 13th was 1,000 lbs.

The Matches